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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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WATER CATCHMENT AREAS

SOME OBSERVATIONS

COLLECTION AND STORAGE FOR ONE YEAR

VARIOUS SCHEMES EXAMINED

The following observations on the water problem have been specially written in the hope that they may be of service to the Colony during the present crisis:

One square mile of catchment area will collect sufficient water to supply 19,000 people for one year, each person using 30 gallons daily, and the rainfall over the catchment giving a run off of 12 inches during the year.

The average rainfall in Hong Kong is 80 inches per annum, and a run off of 60 per cent. may be taken. Therefore, each square mile of catchment on the Island will, in normal times, supply water for 76,000 persons for one year, and the least catchment area required by Hong Kong is 10 square miles, and the capacity of the impounding reservoirs must be 1,383,920,000 cubic feet of 8,650,000,000 gallons in order to start the year of supply with a full water supply in storage. The rainfall impounded during one year is supplied to the public through the reticulation system the following year. Rainfall collected during the year of supply should not be counted upon as forming part of that year's supply.

I quite admit that this is done in many places owing to force of circumstances, and that in Hong Kong the collection and storage of sufficient water to supply the Colony for one year is not possible. I am pointing out the sound principle of having in hand sufficient water to meet the demands of the ensuing year. Another point to note. A catchment area is determined upon the minimum rainfall — not upon the average rainfall; and again this in Hong Kong is not possible, the island is not large enough.

The present shortage is due not so much to the failure of the rainfall this year as to the fact that we started the year with a shortage in the reservoirs due to the "Typhoon Rains" of last year being below two-thirds of the mean "Typhoon Rains." Had we possessed a catchment area proportionate to our minimum rainfall, and storage to suit, then we would be having no trouble now.

Supplementary Supply from Mainland

It all boils down to the fact that during a year of least rainfall we cannot collect and store upon the island sufficient water to last us for one year (this is, of course, well known to our Water Engineers in the Colony). Therefore water supply to supplement that of the island must be brought from the mainland; and to prevent the position becoming hopeless next winter, the water scheme now in course of construction on the mainland should be completed with all speed so as to store the rainfall of August and September next. No temporary measures should be adopted; the scheme should be completed as designed.

Water from River at Frontier
As a forlorn hope (should the August and September rains fail us) the river at the frontier should be tapped, and the water, if at all suitable, piped along the railway line in surface pipes to Kowloon and pumped to the reservoirs. The Harbour pipe line should be laid (not a temporary one).

Catchment Drains

In order to take full advantage of the light rains that are passing over the island, shallow catchment drains should be cut on all available hillsides that are not contaminated by sewage water. No hillside is too small to be neglected, provided the run off from it can be led to one of the reservoirs. The cost of these drains is not great, being about \$1,200 per mile. 500 coolies could cut one mile of drain per day, such places as "The Dragon's Tail," Black's Links, and the southern slopes of High West (if not already tapped) should be tapped; even Brick Hill should receive consideration.

Preliminary surveys are not necessary for this work: Chinese levellers can place the gradient pegs faster than the coolies can cut the drains. In three weeks we should be ready for any light rain that may fall. Should heavy rain fall, well, we would have done no harm the reservoirs will fill up all the sooner. I quite expect that our energetic Director of Public Works has al-

HUPEH ALLIANCE

GEN. TANG SENG-CHI & THE "IRONSIDES"

CHIANG ORDERS VIGILANCE

Shanghai, Yesterday. General Tang Seng-chi's military movement in the southern province is arousing suspicion in Nanking official circles. General Tang is said to have kept himself in a hospital in Loyang, refusing to see any callers.

According to an official report from Hankow to Nanking, General Tang Seng-chi has arrived at a understanding with General Chang Fa-kui, the leader of the "Iron-sides." It is believed that their combined movement, if any, is to be around Hupeh.

On receipt of this report, Chiang Kai-shek gave instructions to the military authorities to maintain strict vigilance.—*Nan Chung Kuo News Service.*

ready got some similar scheme in hand. [Note: This scheme is already in hand.]

Pumping of Water from Tankers into Conduits

As regards the suggestion to pump from tankers into the conduits to maintain the reticulation supply, it is not practicable for the following reason:

(a) A reticulation supply, to be satisfactory, depends upon an adequate head of water being maintained in the distribution tanks, and such can only be maintained with a sufficient supply of water in storage; and tankers cannot take the place of a storage reservoir.

(b) The cost of such a supply is prohibitive.

(c) An intermittent reticulation supply is not satisfactory as has been demonstrated recently in Hong Kong, for the simple reason that the draw-off by consumers is concentrated to the restricted hours of supply, and consequently the head (pressure) is reduced, and those people who live at a distance from the source of supply to be satisfactory must be constant, and it is impossible for tankers and lighters to keep the supply constant.

Water Tanks

The best method of supplying water to the public, now that our reticulation system is practically out of action, is by tanks fed from lighters and tankers, and in this respect good work has been done, and no fault can be found.

V.R.C. Swimming Bath as Pumping Tank

As regards using the V.R.C. swimming bath as a pumping tank, the scheme is quite feasible, provided a full and constant supply of water is obtained, and adequate pumping facilities are installed. As a temporary measure it cannot enable the reticulation supply to be maintained even on an intermittent basis.

Wells and Run-off from Roofs

Wells will, and do, provide whole communities with water for all purposes; and again there are numerous places where wells are of no use (that is, no water can be obtained by sinking), and dwellers in such districts depend upon rain water caught in tanks; the water so caught is the run-off from roofing. The use of both wells and tanks is possible in Hong Kong and is advisable, provided proper care is taken against contamination.

Do not look for artesian wells on Hong Kong Island; it is only a waste of time. Some sub-artesian wells of a kind may be found, especially in Happy Valley where a subterranean stream is said to flow from under the harbour, but what I expect a deep well at Happy Valley will tap surface seepage from the high country surrounding the Valley. In any case in Hong Kong wells cannot meet the case, but small iron or wooden tanks fed by the run off from roofs can go a long way towards overcoming the present difficulty. Each tank is connected to the existing rain-water pipes draining all roofs, and a trap must be fixed to intercept any rubbish that may blow on to the roofing. This suggestion is worth considering as it is another method of collecting any rain-fall that may come, and as every one must know rain is the only solution of the present problem.

The tanks of about 500 gallons each would be placed in the open space to each building, and raised about 2' 6" from the ground, with no openings except the rain-water pipe, and overflow pipe, and one tap.

(Continued on Page 3.)

AN AVIATION TRAGEDY

FOUND DEAD

JAPANESE PILOT & WRECKED PLANE

WORLD FLIGHT SEQUEL

Salt Lake City, Yesterday. Mr. Mashashi Goto, the Japanese pilot who left Los Angeles, on July 3 on a projected world flight is reported to have been found dead beside his wrecked plane at Provo Canyon (Utah, U. S.)—*Reuter's American Service.*

CANTON ITEMS

POLITICAL REFUGEES WHO ARE "WANTED"

REQUEST TO HONG KONG

Canton, Yesterday. Under instructions from the Central Government, the Canton Government has issued orders to the military and police departments to arrest ex-General Ngai Pong-ping "and other pro-Kwangsi prominent Cantonese."

The Canton Government is said to have written to the Hong Kong and Macao Governments, requesting the extradition of the officials named.

No Ma Jongg for Officials

Chairman Chang Ming-shu and Commander-in-Chief Chan Chai-tong have given strict orders that, as from to-day, no civil or mili-

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OCCASIONAL RAIN

This morning's weather report states:—

Pressure is highest over Japan.

The typhoon exists as a continental depression over Kiangsi.

Forecast: — S.W. winds, fresh, squally, cloudy, occasional rain.

At 9 a.m. to-day the American Consulate-General received the following cable from Manila, timed 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—

Typhoon in about 119 degrees Long. E., and 25 degrees Lat. N., moving N.W.

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1929 rainfall . 15.13 inches

Average 42.52 inches

Deficit 27.79 inches

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DON'T WASTE WATER!

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MOTOR FATALITY

Mr. A. Dunn, of No. 19 Felix Villas, died in a fatal motor accident in Queen's-road West last night. He was driving motor car No. 1907 at 8.40 p.m., and when near the Tung Fat restaurant a 11-year-old Chinese girl got in the way and was knocked down before Mr. Dunn could apply the brakes.

The girl was severely injured in the head, and died at the Government Civil Hospital soon after admission.

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"BEWITCHED"

"I was bewitched, so I took it."

This was the statement made to Mr.

E. W. Hamilton, at the Central Magistracy, this morning, by a Chinese who was charged with stealing a mascot (a female figure) from a motor car parked outside the City Hall.

His Worship remarked: "The only way to get rid of your witches is for you to stay with Major Willson in Victoria Jail for two months."

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FRENCH AVIATORS

REACH CANTON AFTER A DELAY

EN ROUTE TO JAPAN

Canton, Yesterday.

The two French aviators, Captain Arrachart and Commandant Rignot, who had planned to leave Hankow on July 8 and to arrive in Canton between noon and 1 p.m., had to postpone their departure owing to the typhoon that is threatening.

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TO-DAY'S DOLLAR

The closing rate of the dollar on

demand, to-day was 1/11 3/16.

GETS ACROSS SPAIN

THE "PATHFINDER" NOW IN SPAIN

BOUND FOR ROME

Madrid, Yesterday. The Trans-Atlantic monoplane "Pathfinder" has landed on the beach, near Santander, at 9.10 p.m. — Reuter.

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FOUR TEST PLAYERS DO WELL

CRICKET RESULTS

GLoucester in First Place in Championship

NOTTS MEET SOUTH AFRICA

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Submarine H47

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

London, Yesterday.

The Admiralty announced that submarine H47 was sunk to-day by submarine L12, off the Pembroke coast.

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PARLIAMENT AND PREFERENCE

A DISCUSSION

GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO CONSERVATIVE'S POLICY

MR. SNOWDEN'S VIEWS

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons Mr.

L. S. Amery resumed the debate on the Conservative Safeguarding amendment on the Address. He concentrated his remarks on imperial preference.

"Pathetic"

Mr. Philip Snowden (Chancellor of the Exchequer) in reply, said it was a pathetic sight to see a man so fervently believing and eloquently expressing a creed so fallacious and unsound as that which Mr. Amery had been expounding. Mr. Snowden declared that there was no analogy between the McKenna Duties and Safeguarding Duties. The Labour Party had given full notice that if returned to power the McKenna Duties would be repealed and if re-elected in the next Budget the country could not be surprised.

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NO BELIEF IN PREFERENCE

Mr. Snowden declined to state whether or not Safeguarding Duties would be repealed before or in the next Budget.

When news of the disaster arrived at Portsmouth two dockyard tugboats were hurriedly coaled, provisioned and equipped with salvage gear.

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SHUFFLING OF PLACES

Notts, the leaders in the championship, were engaged with the South Africans and therefore did not have points to think of.

Gloucester, who were two points behind Notts, won outright from Middlesex and jump into first place with 89 points against Notts' 83, but the latter have a match in hand. Kent, with a lead in an inconclusive match, retain third position with 82 points. Middlesex drop from fourth to

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THE 'VARSITY' MATCH

Cambridge in Good Position

V. Oxford

London, Yesterday.

At



REDUCED THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A. VARYING
FROM £83 TO £120 ON SALE

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES

From Hong Kong to Shanghai and return	.....	H.K. \$120
" " Nagasaki	.....	165
" " Moji	.....	190
" " Kobe	.....	210
" " Yokohama	.....	235
SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.		
SIBERIA MARU	.....	Wednesday, 24th July.
TAIYO MARU	.....	Wednesday, 7th August.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.		
MISHIMA MARU	.....	Monday, 28th July.
IVO MARU	.....	Monday, 12th August.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.	.....	Saturday, 13th July.
RAKONE MARU	.....	Saturday, 27th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.		
AKI MARU	.....	Wednesday, 24th July.
KAGA MARU	.....	Wednesday, 21st August.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.	.....	Friday, 12th July.
AWA MARU	.....	Saturday, 27th July.
† NAGATO MARU	.....	Saturday, 27th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.		
BOKUYO MARU	.....	Monday, 19th August.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.		
BINGO MARU	.....	Friday, 9th August.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.		
† ATAGO MARU	.....	Tuesday, 23rd July.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa.		
† DURBAN MARU	.....	Saturday, 20th July.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
† RANGOON MARU	.....	Monday, 15th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
† LYONS MARU	.....	Thursday, 18th July.
KAGA MARU (Nagasaki direct)	.....	Friday, 19th July.
HAKUSAN MARU	.....	Monday, 22nd July.
† Cargo only.		
Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.		
For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.		
Tel. Central No. 292 and 3897. (Private exchange to all departments.)		

SHIPPING SECTION.

STEAMERS v. MOTORS

LINER COMPANIES' INROADS ON TRAMP TRADES

SIR J. LATTA'S OPINION

The annual general meeting of the Nitro-Producer's Steamship Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the company, 20, Billiter-Lindley, London, E.C., with Sir John Latta, Bart., (Chairman), presiding.

The secretary, Mr. James A. Walker, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said:—Since our last meeting we are the poorer by the death of our esteemed colleague, Mr. Blane. He was an original shareholder, and took a keen interest in the affairs of the company; we deplore his loss. His seat on the board has been filled by my son, which appointment you will be asked to confirm.

The balance sheet has been drawn in the usual way, and calls for no comment.

During the closing months of last year, an encouraging improvement in the freight market led shipowners to hope that the long period of depression was disappearing. That sanguine view resulted in the placing of orders for new tonnage to an inordinate extent. Rates were steadily recovering from the glut of vessels built under the impetus of Trade Facilities loans. Unfortunately, that ill-advised innovation, the Trade Facilities Act, is being actively copied in foreign countries, and may be indefinitely continued. The induced demand, therefore, to create still further unwanted tonnage persists, and already the improvement mentioned has been checked.

New Motorship's Performance

Our new diesel vessel "Anglo Canadian," fitted with Dxford engines, has given every satisfaction; her efficiency and general adaptability have surprised us. There is less time lost in deviating for loading fuel, while the baneful consequences of striking coal of poor quality, so frequent with steamers, is avoided. Notwithstanding these and other advantages, we find steamers, on present capital values, more profitable for our purposes. We committed the "Anglo Canadian" to a round voyage involving identically the same service in all departments as had just been fulfilled by the "Anglo Australian." The comparison in every way was exact, and resulted in favour of the steamer. For higher speeds and when measurement cargoes are available, diesels have an advantage.

Mr. Philip Haldim recently drew attention to the fact that although all efficient tonnage is employed, it is not earning an adequate return. This, in his opinion, is due to lack of cohesion and to inane competition. So far there has been nothing but a general recognition of the need for the "fittest" for such beggar-my-neighbour tactics. The stern hardships of the trade have, however, created a new atmosphere. Unconscious of amalgamations, and other forms of co-operation are being countenanced. It may not, therefore, be beyond the wit of tramp owners, in their dilemma, to conceive and bring forth something at least helpful.

I have frequently referred to the unfair inroads persistently made on tramp trades by liner companies, and am of opinion that consideration should be given to this matter. Royal Commissions have decided that conference rings, for certain prescribed fast services, for specialised goods, are not inimical to the public interest. If, however, liner companies arbitrarily use privileges so procured to the detriment of tramp owners, an abuse of the purpose for which such monopolies are tolerated arises. This frequently occurs—whether deliberately or inadvertently I do not venture to say.

For example: During the present season from Australia, unprofitable freights were precipitately reduced by 7s. 6d. per ton simply because a particular liner was short of a small balance of cargo. Two months later, with equal callousness, a further reduction of 5s. was announced. In each case these reductions were 6s. per ton under the obtaining tramp rate. It is apparent that the liner companies, on the strength of their privileged outward and partly protected homeward freights at profitable rates, are adopting yet another method of overcoming those who provide importers and exporters with a safeguard which is the basis of the free trade policy. The question, therefore, is: Can the tramp owner continue to exist if he depends solely upon the "survival of the fittest" dictum?

On balance, therefore, wage-earners as a whole are losers, while the normal inter-development of trade is thrown out of joint. The ill-assorted partnership between party politics and labour in this country operates to the manifest discomfiture.

In America leaders give their attention to the welfare of workers. Contrast the prosperity there with the hardships endured by the people of Australia, due to incessant strikes and other internal dissensions consequent upon politics and labour being intricately bound together.

When that well-known American labour leader, Samuel Gompers, visited this country, some years ago, he urged leaders to confine themselves to labour and leave politics to politicians. It was good advice. If workers had the same freedom to exercise their brain and muscle as they have, for instance, at football, do you think, in such an incident as the following, Welsh artisans would so eat the dust?

Recently we had a steamer in Wales requiring repairs, and took tenders, the lowest being £320. The seeming excessive, we alternatively took, Tyne prices, and got an estimate offer to do precisely the same work for £240.

Although the deviation to the Tyne and back was over 1,400 miles steaming, it paid us to undertake it. Such anomalies exemplify that lack of national co-operation which is complementary to the team work essential to the procuring of competitive foreign orders. Nothing of the sort obtained when this company started business; the poison was introduced, when Keir Hardie entered Parliament.

I am far from saying that there were not many evils to remedy, or that much has not been gained for workers by Labour members in Parliament. I do, however, say that Labour members have countenanced trade union restrictions, and have exercised their legislative influence—financially, if nothing else—so far as to make competition did not exist.

In the result, many of our basic and kindred industries are now liabilities and not assets to the nation.

Overall Trade Unions

I emphatically repeat that until trade union regulations are judiciously overhauled root and branch, our workers will remain handicapped in world competition. The leaders of Socialism, in the insularity of their vision, overlook the fact that the margin upon which we maintain our equilibrium in

world affairs rests to a large extent, if not entirely, on the trade and money our bankers, merchants and shipowners bring to us by the utilisation of foreign labour in operations outside of these islands altogether.

When, therefore, Mr. Snowden—a statesman for whom I have great respect—talks of appropriating and dealing with the colonies, which he should have in mind how easily this might be placed beyond his reach, apart from the consideration that the very mention of such dishonesty would create a financial panic, with consequences incalculable. Let us, therefore, hope that the British worker, whose interests and ours are identical, will consider these problems, and vote at the coming election in accordance with the dictates of his own sturdy commonsense.

I have pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, in declaring a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum for the final six months of the financial year, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent. both free of income tax, and to place £55,000 to reserve for depreciation, etc., leaving £15,382 £s. to be carried forward to next year.

Mr. T. S. Short seconded, and the motion was carried.

Sir A. C. Latta, K.B.E., proposed, and Mr. T. S. Short seconded, the re-election to the board of Mr. Robert A. Lawther, and the confirmation of the election to the board of Mr. Cecil Latta, which was carried.

Mr. T. S. Short proposed, and Mr. R. A. Lawther seconded, the re-election of the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., which was carried.

This terminated the meeting.

PACIFIC MOTORSHIPS

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY'S INTENTIONS

The Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand are now reported to be taking bids for the construction of an improved Aorangi type of motor liner of about 20,000 h.p. They are also in the market for a collier and alternative positions for steam and for diesel are being considered.

Diesel driven colliers are not unusual in Australian trade, as apart from their undoubted economy of operation, labour conditions are favourable to the motorship in this part of the world.

LINERS FOR CARDIFF

Following the decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway to bring their liner "Almanz" to the Welsh metropolis to pick passengers for Canada, the United States Lines are bringing the "America" 23,000 gross tons, to Cardiff in September with delegates from the Moosa Convention, which is being held in the United States this year. The "America" will be the second largest vessel to dock at Cardiff, her size having been exceeded by the "George Washington" belonging to the same company. Even if a regular service is not established, the visits of these giants will demonstrate the capacity of the South Wales docks to deal with the Leviathans of the sea—Engineering."

LONGEST TELEPHONE CABLE

The laying of what is stated to be the longest submarine telephone cable in the world between Stockholm in Sweden and Åbo in Finland, has just been completed. The direct cable distance is 150 miles, of which a length of 131 miles in submarine cable. The total weight of the cable is 2,000 tons, and the diameter is 45 mm. (1.77 in.) on the Swedish side, and 50 mm. (1.97 in.) on the Finnish side. It contains 32 copper wires, twisted together to form 8 four-wire conductors. Seven of these are intended for calls between Sweden and Finland, while the remaining four-wire conductor will be used for calls between the Åland Islands and the mainland of Finland and Sweden. "Engineering."

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. "Benwick" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after July 11.

Party Politics and Labour

On balance, therefore, wage-earners as a whole are losers, while the normal inter-development of trade is thrown out of joint. The ill-assorted partnership between party politics and labour in this country operates to the manifest discomfiture.

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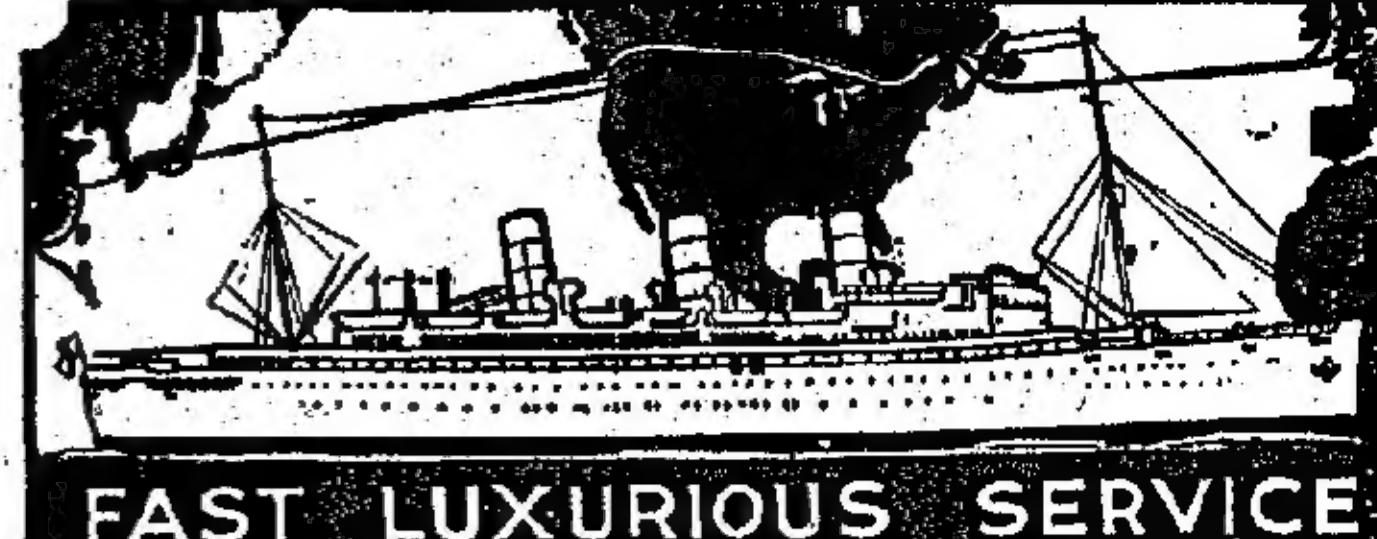
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TRAVELLERS bound for America or Europe avail themselves of speedy and comfortable service when they go Canadian Pacific.

The White Empresses are the largest, newest and fastest liners on the Pacific. They cross from Yokohama to Vancouver in 9 days; from Shanghai to Vancouver in 14.

These ships connect with the summer trains, "Trans-Canada Limited" and "Mountaineer" at Vancouver, enabling passengers to make the earliest sailing of a Canadian Pacific Atlantic liner.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Next sailing to the Pacific Coast
EMPEROR OF ASIA
Noon—10th July, 1929.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

SAILING DATES FOR JULY, 1929 (Subject to change).

DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 2.00 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING" S.S. "TAI MING"

[1,068 tons—Capt. Trott.] [649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]

JULY JULY
WED. 10th FRI. 26th SUN. 14th WED. 24th
TUES. 16th WED. 31st FRI. 19th MON. 29th
SUN. 21st

Regular Service of Fast, High Class River Steamers Having Good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloon. The s.s. "Tai Hing" is fitted with Wireless.

These vessels leave Hong Kong for Wuchow (via Samshui, Shiuhsing, Takking & Dossing) and return to Hong Kong (via same ports) every five days.

Fares for round trip (not including meals) \$20. Meals & Wines are to be obtained on board.

Hong Kong Arrivals and Departures from Hoi On Wharf.

For information apply to 87, Connaught Road West, Phone: Central 893.

KWONG WING Co., Ltd.

HOME SHIPYARDS

UNSOULD AND UNECONOMICAL CONDITIONS

At the annual meeting of Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co., Ltd., the acting chairman, Mr. J. Frater Taylor, stated that having regard to the serious excess capacity and consequent competition between the various shipyards, the present conditions were wholly unhealthy, unsound and uneconomical.

It was obvious that the shipbuilders themselves must undertake their own "house-cleaning," and that redundant shipyards must be got rid of. If the business heads of kindred concerns did not agree to join forces for the common good the present conditions entailing losses, would continue.

It did not necessarily follow that because rational principles of finance and production were applied to a particular industry the price of the product to the customer would be higher; on the contrary, there was the distinct possibility that a part of the lower cost of production should be passed on to the consumer. Taking the steel industry as a concrete example, the policy of rolling a variety of materials in the same mill, involving small quantities and frequent roll changes, was wrong. There was sufficient business in this country to warrant the setting aside and development of special mills for special purposes. It was not a case of labour or labour inefficiency. It was a case of neglecting to adopt those sound principles which are in force in America, in Germany, and elsewhere. Well-conceived combinations on sound lines would result in increased ability to handle raw and other materials on an economic basis commensurate with the best modern practice.

Among the passengers who arrived Liverpool from Montreal and Quebec in the White Star liner "Doric" was Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.P. for Vancouver, British Columbia, and the first woman to hold Cabinet rank. Mrs. Smith will be in Europe for three weeks attending the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF ATHENS" London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg 9th August.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, & BALTIMORE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
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MIRZAPORE	6,715	11th July Noon	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
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KIHLA	9,135	20th July Noon	M'seilles, C'blanca, L'don & A'werp.
KHYBER	9,114	3rd Aug.	M'seilles, Casablanca, L'don & Hull.
KIDDERPORE	5,334	15th Aug.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
MALWA	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

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TAKLWA	7,936	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
GURNA	5,248	27th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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TAKADA	6,949	5th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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KIDDERPORE	5,334	20th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
TAKLWA	7,935	23rd July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KASHMIR	8,985	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	10,000	3rd Aug.	Amoy, Shai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
SHEAF MOUNT	5,248	4th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
GURNA	6,059	6th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
NOWSHERA	7,920	8th Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
MALWA	10,983	16th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKADA	6,949	16th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
LARMA	9,128	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NAGPORE	5,281	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MIRZAPORE	6,715	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

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DELAY JUSTIFIABLE

CONSTRUCTION OF A DIFFICULT
CHARTER-PARTY

"Extremely difficult charter-party to construe," was Mr. Justice Roche's comment in the Commercial Court, in a case where the owners of the three-masted motor schooner "Antigone," Mr. J. Van der Verren, of Antwerp, sued the Anglo-Dutch Brick Company (1927), Ltd., of Westminster, for demurrage. She was chartered for 15 to 20 trips with cargoes of bricks from Holland to London.

The charter-party provided that the cargo be loaded and discharged together within five reversible working days, the time to commence from the first high water at or off the loading, or discharging berth, the charterers being entitled to keep the vessel on demurrage not exceeding 10 days at the rate of 1s. per net register ton per day, payable day by day. Exercising their option, defendants concluded the charter-party on the completion of the sixteenth voyage. On some of the voyages defendants occupied more than five reversible working days in loading and discharging together, and consequently the vessel came on demurrage.

Counsel were Mr. C. R. Dunlop, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Holman, for the ship's master and owners, instructed by Messrs. Holman, Fenwick and Willan, and Mr. Harold Strangler for the defendants, instructed by Messrs. J. and M. Solomon and Hyman.

Mr. Justice Roche, giving judgment, said: The port from which the voyages began was a small one and difficult of navigation. The vessel ran 16 voyages under the charter-party dated December 10, 1927, and at the end of the charter-party claims for demurrage were raised and controversies arose. The first answer made goes to the root of the claim for demurrage, and it is that none is due because the ship deviated continually during the course of the service because of indulgence in undue delay. I think the vessel was not altogether well adapted for the purpose, particularly when sailing into, and the master says he found difficulty in getting a crew, and consequently the vessel were certainly not prosecuted with any undue haste, but on the contrary were delayed quite abnormally slowly, but I do not think the evidence warrants me holding that there was an unjustifiable delay in which the master might not prudently and properly, though nervously, think himself entitled to indulge. Consequently, I find, as a matter of fact, that there was no improper delay amounting to deviation and affording an answer to the claim for demurrage.

Question of Unseaworthiness. The question of unseaworthiness was raised, but as the evidence did not support it, that has not been strenuously argued. The evidence was insufficient to support a contention that at the time of the charter-party the vessel was unseaworthy, but the evidence does show some breakdown during the service, which is a very different matter. The next question is what is the construction of this charter-party. It is extremely difficult.

The material clause is, "The cargo to be loaded and discharged together within five reversible working days."

It is common ground that, as there is a provision that the time to be commences from the first high water when the ship was at or off the loading or discharging berth, we are dealing with calendar days. We are dealing with artificial periods beginning at the time which may, and often must, begin at some other hour of the day than midnight. Dealing with these artificial periods, what is the meaning of the provision that five working days, which are to be reversible, are to be allowed for loading and discharging the vessel, particularly having regard to the addition of the word "together" after discharging?

The contention of the plaintiff is that if 90 hours are used in loading, that means that two days must be counted, and that accordingly there are not left 90 hours for discharging but only 72 hours. The contention of the defendants is that you must work upon a more rapid system than that, and you are to take five days altogether for the purpose of both loading and discharging, and are to be allowed for loading and discharging the vessel, particularly having regard to the addition of the word "together" after discharging?

The contention of the plaintiff is that if 90 hours are used in loading, that means that two days must be counted, and that accordingly there are not left 90 hours for discharging but only 72 hours. The contention of the defendants is that you must work upon a more rapid system than that, and you are to take five days altogether for the purpose of both loading and discharging, and are to be allowed for loading and discharging the vessel, particularly having regard to the addition of the word "together" after discharging?

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 25th inst. or they will not be admitted.

All broken chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents: Hong Kong, 4th July, 1928.

The Steamer, "BENRACKIE."

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

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China at the moment (Chiang Kai-shek) and one of the most powerful of the other leaders (in Feng Yu-hsiang) has not ended. Action has been adjourned, probably *sine die*. To review the circumstances which have brought about postponement of the day of reckoning is beyond the scope of an editorial, as laborious explanation of detail is necessary before the man in the street can comprehend the intricacies of the case. We are concerned with consequences in their possible effect on trade.

It cannot be gainsaid that Chiang Kai-shek has suffered an obvious check. For once, since he was acclaimed in 1925 as China's soldier of the hour, has he gone to great expense (not only in money) and, in the hour of achievement, had to climb down. His paramount desire was the circumvention of Feng Yu-hsiang with the minimum of warfare—the minimum because he realises that war would harm himself just as much as others, including the people. To accomplish what he wanted, he had to find a ready-made successor to Feng Yu-hsiang, who would be suitable to him. That man was General Yen Hsi-shan. Unfortunately for Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan, in serving him, placed himself in a very embarrassing situation. He undertook to leave China with Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek wanted him to carry on. In order to induce Yen Hsi-shan to remain, Chiang Kai-shek has had to withdraw insistence on Feng Yu-hsiang's exile. Therein lies the compromise. Later, others who come under Chiang Kai-shek's attention will be tempted to hold on tenaciously for terms. That course will lead nowhere; and the fact that Feng Yu-hsiang has done it, irrespective of other considerations, will furnish more obstacles in the path which Chiang Kai-shek has chosen that of restraining as soon as he can all regional leaders in China. Chiang Kai-shek's policy, although it has commendable features, is now surely fraught with danger but, unfortunately, one from which his stubbornness cannot be turned away.

The following I have extracted from the above mentioned book: "Typhoid fever is one of the best illustrations of a communicable disease, and one that can be easily prevented and entirely stamped out." Typhoid fever, according to the same book, may be contracted through drinking infected water, through human agency (carrier), and through drinking infected milk. "Vaccination against typhoid fever had done much to stamp it out. This was well illustrated in the Spanish-American War, which took place before vaccination against typhoid fever was practised. There were 29,738 cases among the 107,738 men in the army; in the South African War, there were 25,359 cases; while during the late War, typhoid fever was comparatively unknown, because all the men were vaccinated upon entering the army service."

"Typhoid fever is easily preventable, yet 25,000 people in America (to quote one country) die annually of this disease, and 300,000 are crippled or incapacitated by it."

"Ignorance and carelessness open the way for most of the epidemics of typhoid or enteric fever."

Thanking you for space in your valuable paper,

Yours, etc.,

McN.

Hong Kong, July 10.

(as seems likely to be the case at present) able to prove effective owing to the depth of water. It would seem desirable that such gear should be placed at convenient points on the coast, thus minimising the time of its being put into use. The outlay would be fully justified, even though submarine disasters are nowadays happily of rare occurrence. Such gear might also be carried by the swifter war vessels, who could be communicated with by wireless. Only by such means is there much likelihood of lives being saved in such unlucky accidents. Above all, the gear in question should be of the very best and the most up-to-date procurable. Otherwise, as on the present occasion, there is small hope of valuable lives being saved in such sad calamities.

A Chinese woman who yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide by swallowing opium, is now in the Government Civil Hospital in a serious condition.

Dr. R. E. Tottenham, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology, Hong Kong University, and Mrs. Tottenham left by the s.s. "Shinyo Maru" to-day for America. Dr. Bernardo de Sousa and Mr. S. Komor left by the same steamer.

A workman is now in the Government Civil Hospital in a serious condition as the result of being struck on the head by a large rock during excavation work in connection with the construction of the new No. 1 dock at the Kowloon Docks.

When an Indian money-lender sued a Chinese at the Summary Court yesterday for the recovery of \$14.40 being the balance of a judgment debt, the Chinese Judge, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, entered judgment against the defendant, making an order that the sum be repaid at the rate of ten cents a year. His Lordship criticised the method employed by the Indian in doubling the amount and actually having the temerity to come into Court to claim \$40, when the actual sum due was only \$14.40.

At an exhibition of modern photography to be held at the Hong Kong University Union from this afternoon until Saturday, specimens of the work of leading British art photographers will be displayed embracing pictorial, commercial and press photographs. Mr. Wesson, an expert in photography, who is at present in the Colony, will lecture on Thursday at 5.15 an invitation is extended to all interested in photography to attend.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VACCINATION A PREVENTIVE?

To the Editor of the "China Mail." Sir,—With regard to the letter by "C. M." published in your paper yesterday, I agree wholeheartedly with his view on the matter of inoculation.

He states that "the majority of the public would undoubtedly take sound advice from the Medical Officer of Health, if free inoculation is provided"—and so on.

But is that possible? I think not. I have read in a medical book that if the community be vaccinated, a typhoid epidemic may be held in check. Why, then, not be vaccinated, which is much cheaper, and, according to records, just as effective as an inoculation?

The following I have extracted from the above mentioned book: "Typhoid fever is one of the best illustrations of a communicable disease, and one that can be easily prevented and entirely stamped out."

Typhoid fever, according to the same book, may be contracted through drinking infected water, through human agency (carrier), and through drinking infected milk.

"Vaccination against typhoid fever had done much to stamp it out. This was well illustrated in the Spanish-American War, which took place before vaccination against typhoid fever was practised. There were 29,738 cases among the 107,738 men in the army; in the South African War, there were 25,359 cases; while during the late War, typhoid fever was comparatively unknown, because all the men were vaccinated upon entering the army service."

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Thanking you for space in your valuable paper,

Yours, etc.,

McN.

Hong Kong, July 10.

FLUSH CLOSETS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AT SANITARY BOARD

A. SELECT COMMITTEE

In pursuant to notice, Mr. M. K. Lo asked several questions at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday relative to flush water closet applications.

The questions and answers as given by Mr. W. J. Carrie, chairman of the Board, are as follows:

Question:—With reference to applications to the Sanitary Board for permission to instal flush water closets, is it the ruling of the Board:—

(a) That such applications must be refused if the available Government sewer is for any reason not considered satisfactory as a direct means of discharge, and

(b) That in urban areas on sea level septic tanks cannot be allowed?

A Select Committee Appointed

Before the answers were given to Mr. Lo's questions, Mr. Carrie said:

Before I answer these questions it seems advisable to remind members that as applications for the installation of flush systems frequently give rise to problems of a highly technical nature, and in order that applications may be expeditiously dealt with, the Board has appointed a Select Committee of itself, consisting of the Vice-President, the Medical Officer of Health and two Unofficial members "to exercise the powers and functions of the Board under Section 162 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 provided always that where the Select Committee shall not be unanimous in their decision the matter shall be referred to the Board for decision." A unanimous decision of this Committee is therefore the decision of the Board.

Answer:—(a) I do not like to call it a ruling of the Board as each application is, I know, considered fully on its own merits, but an application must be refused if there is no satisfactory sewer connection available.

(b) Septic tanks in urban areas cannot be allowed.

Question:—If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what are the reasons for such ruling?

Answer:—Septic tanks are considered wholly unsuitable in urban areas and would not be allowed in any modern city.

Septic Tanks?

Questions:—(iii) Is it a fact that a well-known firm of architects have sent in to the Board a plan for a septic tank (in connection with an application for permission to instal water closets in Kowloon) as to which such architects made certain claims of complete suitability?

(iv.) If the answer to the last question is in the affirmative, is there any reason to doubt that septic tanks could be designed and constructed to function as indicated in the last question, and if so, what are the reasons for such doubt?

(v.) If septic tanks could be designed and constructed to function as indicated in question iii., what are the sanitary objections to such septic tanks in cases where the Government sewer is not available as a direct means of discharge from flush water closets?

Answer:—Reference is made to the application for a flush installation at the Y.M.C.A. Building, Waterloo-road, on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1483. The application was refused.

The architects made certain claims but failed to substantiate them. The Committee considered that septic tanks could not give the excellent results predicted. The reasons for that opinion would appear to me to be as follows:—

(i.) Practically no tank is entirely devoid of smell and even odours so slight as to pass unnoticed in open country would be intolerable in close proximity to domestic buildings.

(ii) Experience shows that the effluent from an anaerobic tank is not clear and odorous; if it were, there would be little need for the further purification which is provided for in most installations.

(iii) The frequency with which a tank is sludged depends, amongst other things, upon its size in relation to the number of users, and in the case of a tank constructed to serve a large institution it is not improbable that an annual sludging (claimed as all that was necessary) would be found insufficient.

(iv.) The principle if once adopted appears to be that before could not be confined to one long result in a multiplicity of tanks, some of which would almost certainly be neglected.

Moreover, the sludging of the tanks at different times would be found very offensive in a densely populated residential district.

In Urban Areas

Question:—(vi) Is it desirable from the sanitary point of view that, in urban areas on sea level, Government sewers capable of

P'RAPS

P'RAPS NOT!

An Aberdeen magistrate once gave away something for nothing. It was a piece of advice.

Husband (to his wife, who has been shopping): "What do you want with a new frock?"

Wife (happily): "How thoughtful of you, darling! Of course I'd like a new hat to go with it."

She: "He has a most extraordinary figure, hasn't he?"

He: "That's so. I believe an umbrella is the only thing he can buy ready-made."

An elderly gentleman approached one of the attendants in the travelling menagerie.

"Can you tell me what that hump on the camel's back is for?" he asked politely.

The keeper scratched his ear.

"What's it for?" he murmured.

"Yes; what use has it?"

"Well, it's pretty useful, sir. That old camel wouldn't be much use without it, you know."

"But why not?"

"Why not?" exclaimed the keeper in surprise. "Well, you don't suppose people 'ud pay sixpence to see 'im if 'e hadn't got an 'ump, do yer?"

"Is there a death scene in your new drama?"

"Yes, there is. The actor murders the part of the hero every evening."

An actor who earned a large income but spent it as soon as he got it, was buttonholed by a needy individual.

"You haven't two shillings?" he began.

"Who told you?" replied the actor.

A reporter had been sent to attend a certain meeting, and, armed with his pencil and notebook, he took up a position below the platform.

He worked very swiftly, and the speaker glanced at him rather nervously every now and again, afterwards speaking with greater and greater speed.

But the faster he spoke the quicker the reporter's pencil flew over the paper. Finally, the orator could stand it no longer.

"No so fast!" he cried, leaning down over the platform. "Not so fast! I can't keep up with ye."

Charity Collector: "Can I see Lady Brown? I—"

Maid: "I'm sure, madam, her Ladyship cannot see you now, as she is in the middle of a plate of soup."

The following story is told by an M.P., who, wishing to conciliate an old captain of his, a voter, sent him a splendid pine-apple from his hot house.

"I hope you liked it," he said to the old man, when he met him a few days afterwards.

"Well, yes, thankee. Pretty well, but, I suppose we sort of people are not used to them fine things, and don't know how to eat 'em."

"How did you eat it then?" asked the M.P.

"Well," said the old man, "we boiled 'im."

"Boiled it?" sighed the M.P. in horror, thinking of his pine-apple.

"Yes, we boiled 'im with a leg of mutton."

The conversation in the waiting room of the railway station had turned to the subject of gales, and, as usual, the tall fellow with the shallow features "guessed" that the others had never experienced a gale worth talking about.

"Believe me," he said between chews, "way out in Pennsyltucky, I've seen telegraph poles bending before the wind until their tops almost touched the ground! Yaas, believe me!"

But they didn't. Presently a quiet-looking man broke the uncomfortable silence.

"I remember a gale in the North of England," he said thoughtfully, "when I was doing some work on the roof of a rather tall building in the town of Wigan. The gale was so strong that the building, with yours truly clinging to it, bent before it like a piece of cane. With amazing suddenness the gale ceased, the tall building straightened itself with a jerk, and I was shot away like a stone from a boy's catapult!"

CATTLE AND SWINE

IMPORT FIGURES FALLING OFF

HON. MR. BRAGA'S QUERY

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga made the following observation in regard to the number of cattle and swine imported into the Colony:

Prompted by curiosity I minuted on the papers circulated to members an enquiry for some explanation to account for a steady falling-off in the number of swine imported into the Colony for the past three months—April, May, and June. The respective figures are—25,543, 24,543, and 23,335.

I wonder whether there is any connection between a reduction in the quantity of pigs imported and the water famine. If it can be shown for a fact that the water shortage is responsible for a draining out of a large number of the Chinese inhabitants from Hong Kong, then the fear that the water question might have a direct bearing on the economics of the Colony is well established.

Apart from the interest that might arise out of an academic discussion of the question a debate on the subject may be productive of practical value also. I have, therefore, extracted from the official returns the comparative figures for the months January-June (inclusive) for the years 1928 and 1929. Side by side I quote the figures also for the number of cattle imported during the same period:

Month	Swine	1928	1929
January	30,478	32,064	23,335
February	23,933	21,557	23,335
March	26,251	28,686	23,335
April	25,543	25,194	23,335
May	21,543	21,898	23,335
June	23,335	19,568	23,335
	154,083	148,985	
Cattle	1928	1929	
January	2,878	3,582	
February	4,241	3,308	
March	3,873	3,924	
April	4,779	3,857	
May	4,029	4,577	
June	4,662	4,195	
	24,762	23,413	

Following Restriction

It is significant that for the first three months of the year, the figures have remained more or less constant at 80,662 for 1928 and 82,307 for the first quarter of this year. But it was when restriction threatened to become more urgent and intensified that the importation figures compel greater attention. The number of swine imported into the Colony reached its highest figure in January with a total of 32,064. By April it had dropped to 23,335 and the lowest figure for this year was attained in June when the number was officially returned as 19,568, or a drop of 38.99 per cent. as compared with January. For the whole period January-June the disproportion is not so great; the falling-off represents a percentage of only 3.32 less than the corresponding period for 1928.

Park and the Populace

Porc forms the principal article of food in Chinese dietary. Therefore, in the absence of any other satisfactory explanation, I wonder if the conclusion can be safely deduced that to the water shortage must be put down an exodus of the Chinese population from Hong Kong. At the first meeting of the Water Emergency Committee the Chairman explained that from the weekly returns showing the ebb and flow of the population, it was seen that departures from the Colony exceeded the number of arrivals. All facts considered, there is no reason to doubt that the prolonged drought produces direct consequences on the Colony's economic condition apart from the hardships inflicted on the working classes of the Colony's inhabitants by the expensive and laborious process of hand carriage in tins and buckets.

Cattle Imports

The figures for cattle importation supply their own comment. Beef is not so commonly used as an article of daily diet by the Chinese. For the first half-year of 1928 24,762 head of cattle were imported; for the corresponding period of this year the number is 23,413. The difference is not even one of 5 per cent. Actually the figures for June (4,195) were higher than those of January (3,582). Among the non-Chinese population, therefore, the water restrictions tell no worse tale than the inconvenience of a limitation to a thimbleful of water for the morning baths; against the luxury of sprays and showers or the long-tubfuls of salt-scented filtered water from the mains.

At the same time the transient character of the Chinese population is emphasized. It shows the extreme sensitiveness of the masses of our Chinese fellow-citizens who are delicately susceptible to all influences—political, economic and physical. The ebb and flow of the Chinese population in Hong Kong, therefore,

SEDITIOUS PAPERS

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION AND WATER

CHINESE SENT TO JAIL

Yesterday afternoon a Chinese was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Central Magistracy, with the unlawful possession of seditious literature which alleged discrimination on the part of the local authorities in connection with the water shortage. One of the phrases used in the pamphlets was: "We pass our days toiling like donkeys and cannot even get a drop of water."

Mr. F. C. E. Rendall, who appeared for the defence, entered a plea of "guilty" to a technical offence, claiming that accused had no knowledge of the contents of the documents found in his possession.

The papers also reviewed the revenue of the Colony with a mass of figures, questioning the amount of the military contribution, com-

PLEASE DON'T WASTE WATER

menting that this money could be devoted to the better purpose of building more reservoirs, instead of making another world war possible. The toilers were exhorted to use force "to bring the Government round to the reasonable point of view." The hackneyed phrase "British Imperialists" was also used.

In mitigation of sentence, Mr. Rendall said that accused had worked in the Naval Dockyard for about 17 years, and during the strike of 1925 he had remained at work.

His Worship passed sentence of six months' hard labour.

"Rabidly Anti-Foreign"

A young Hakka was next charged with the possession of documents which were described as "rabidly anti-foreign." These made references to the Shakes shooting affair, the anniversary of which was June 23. On the afternoon of that day accused was arrested by an Indian constable in Queen's-road East, and he had 115 sedition leaflets concealed under his jacket.

Mr. Hamilton regarded with considerable gravity the fact that accused was arrested on the very day of the anniversary, which was set aside by the Communists as a day of mourning, and accordingly sentenced accused to 12 months' hard labour.

His Worship also directed Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., to bring Souza's commendable action to the notice of the authorities.

INNOCENTS ABROAD

DUPED BY CUNNING CHINESE TRICKS

AND LEFT LAMENTING

A Chinese was yesterday charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy, with obtaining money by a trick from two compatriots. He pretended that he was unable to change \$1 into \$10 or any other sum. He exhibited his "ability" by placing a dollar note under a bank, making several passes, and then \$4 was removed from where there was originally one. The result was that the two simpletons parted with their property.

Accused got a gold ring, 24-20 pieces and \$300 from one man, and \$180 from the other. He tied the parcels, supposed to contain the valuable, round his victims' waists and gave them instructions not to remove them until a certain time had elapsed, when they would find that their valuable had multiplied tenfold. When the parcels were eventually opened, they were found to contain waste paper and a few coppers.

Accused got one month's hard labour on each charge.

Paddington's rate will be 10s. in the £ for the coming year, a reduction of 7d.

fore, disputes the absolute accuracy of our vital statistics concerning which it will not do for this Board to be too dogmatic. It will be interesting to discover by what means we could arrive at reliable data with a reasonable degree of accuracy. My remarks have for their object the raising of discussion on this puzzling subject.

The Chairman, Mr. Carrie, remarked that the figures quoted by Mr. Braga were those of 1928. Mr. Braga replied that he had quoted both as a comparison and they showed that approximately four per cent. of the imports had been fallen off.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

REGINALD DENNY IN A ROLLICKING SUCCESS

THE NIGHT BIRD

"The Night Bird," Reginald Denny's latest comedy hit which is being screened at the Queen's Theatre for the last time to-day, ably depicts the British star's ability as a comedian. "The Night Bird" has been acclaimed as Denny's best picture, and that certainly is not a bad estimation.

One sees him as a boxer—a champion righteously afraid of girls. It is agreed (much against our hero's wish) that in order to ensure big gate receipts he must be seen in night life—hence the title "The Night Bird."

Needless to say our hero performs very funny in his gallant endeavour to steer clear of the girls. Love, of course, is not lacking, and is presented in an amiable manner. Strolling in the park one night, our hero meets a homeless girl of foreign birth, and she insists on going to his house. Then some more fun and yet more is seen before the picture ends as all should wish.

This piece provides Reginald Denny with ample scope for his talents—both as a comedian and as a boxer, for a first-class boxing bout is provided. While Betsy Lee enacts her part with such understanding as to be one of the successes of the piece, she has good support from Sam Hardy, Harvey Clark, and Michael Visaroff, to mention only a few others in the cast.

Y.W.C.A.

ANNUAL RALLY OF THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT

A VARIED PROGRAMME

[Contributed]

A happy closing for the years work was the rally of several hundred members of the Girls Department of the Young Women's Christian Association, held on Saturday evening on the Ying Wa athletic field. The programme included an impressive opening ceremony in triangle formation, an inspection of the eight club sections by the Board Directors and General Secretary, a Grand March, the presentation of the Ma Sports Cup, group games, songs, cheers, and refreshments.

Mrs. Ma Wing Chan, President of the Young Women's Christian Association, and donor of the sports cup, made the presentation to the winners, who were enthusiastically received as their representatives. Ying Mo Chun, came forward to receive the cup. At a sports meeting several weeks ago the Sam Kwong Club came off victors. It is their privilege now to hold the sports cup until some competing club succeeds in wresting their honours from them. Competitive sports, competitive group singing, and competitive club work form an interesting part of the Girls' Department activities.

Club Life Explained
Mrs. Ma, with the Board of Directors, and Miss Shin, General Secretary, inspected the eight ranks of white clad girls, representing the eight club sections, Kun Kwok, Lai Yin, Tung Ching, Yeung Chung, Mui Fong, Mui Kwai, and Tung Lo-wan. The club leaders received the ladies and explained various phases of club life to them. Miss Wong Yok-mui, secretary of the Girls' Department, led the opening ceremony, which consisted of honouring the flags, repetition of the Code of the Tsui To Tuen (inadequately translated—Pioneer Clubs), ending with several new Tsui To songs. Then followed group games and singing.

Holiday House Secured
Miss Wong was able to make an announcement which many members had been eagerly hoping for, to wit, that the Holiday House for Y.W.C.A. members had been secured and would be open during August. A programme of camp life has been planned for younger members, and a programme of rest and recreation for older members, teachers, nurses, and others on vacation. The new place out in Pokfulam has several tennis courts, provides swimming, and is large and airy so that many campers may enjoy it. Theatricals, handicrafts, athletics, tramps, swimming lessons, camp stories, songs and ceremonies, and plenty of rest and leisure will be provided in the Holiday House programme.

The Girls' Department wishes to thank Ying Wa College for their kindness in lending the grounds, and the following Club Leaders for their splendid co-operation. Misses Tseng Mo-yin, Tang Siu-so, Tang Siu-chun, Tsam, Tak-kwong, Daisy Ma, Wong Hung-ching, Wong Yun-suen, Suen Yantze, Ng Wai-ling, Chun Man-sung, Tsung Ying-mei, Chung Han-yi, Lei Yun-chi.

For the international light airplane contest which opens at Orly on August 3, altogether 65 entries have been accepted. Of these 25 are French, 23 German, 12 Italian, three Czechoslovakian and two Swiss.

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL"

Social Functions
Hong Kong Hotel Tea Dance, 4:30 p.m.; Peninsula Hotel Tea Dance, 4:30 p.m.; Dinner Dance, 8:30 p.m.; Repulse Bay Hotel Dinner Dance.

Entertainments

July 12—Cabaret Entertainment, Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden.

July 13—Cabaret Entertainment, Repulse Bay Hotel.

July 15—Cabaret Entertainment, Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden.

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "The Night Bird."

To-day—World Theatre; "Mockery" at 7:15 and 9:20 p.m.; "The Mathematics of Fate," Part II at 2:30 and 7:15 p.m.

To-day—Star Theatre; "The Belle of Broadway."

To-day—Majestic Theatre; "Thirteenth Hour."

Meeting

To-day—Marine Engineers' Guild of China, 67, Des Voeux Road, 6 p.m.

Home Mails

To-day—Inward—Europe via Siberia ("Mirzapore") 6 p.m.

Lammer's Auctions

July 10—At Sales Room, Duddell-st. curios, 2:30 p.m.

July 12—At Sales Room, Postage Stamps, 5:15 p.m.

IN OTHER PLACES

CHRONICLES FROM JAPAN TO JAVA

[Contributed]

A happy closing for the years work was the rally of several hundred members of the Girls' Department of the Young Women's Christian Association, held on Saturday evening on the Ying Wa athletic field. The programme included an impressive opening ceremony in triangle formation, an inspection of the eight club sections by the Board Directors and General Secretary, a Grand March, the presentation of the Ma Sports Cup, group games, songs, cheers, and refreshments.

Mr. J. Bligh Orr, Director of the Selangor River Rubber Co. and formerly Manager of the Selangor River Estate, has arrived on a short visit from Home, travelling by the "Morea."

Mr. W. J. Wilcoxson, of the Straits Trading Co., is travelling as far as Colombo with Mrs. Wilcoxson who is a passenger for Home by "Anchises" which leaves for Europe.

Major W. M. L. Bower, prior to his return to England, was entertained at a dinner at the Rest House by the Malacca Police Officers. Mr. Harmer proposed the health of the guest of honour and Major Bower responded, mentioning that he hoped to pay a visit to Malaya every year.

Shortly after midnight a foreigner riding in a ricksha on Chungking Road, Shanghai, was the victim of a gang of coolies and loafers and was robbed of money and property totalling \$242. The ricksha coolie suddenly dropped the shafts and when the foreigner fell to the street the coolie seized him. A number of loafers appeared and the foreigner was dragged into an alleyway near by and robbed.

Mr. Lim Chen-yan, advocate and solicitor, Penang, has been nominated to the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements as the Penang Chinese representative vice the Hon. Mr. Quah Beng-kee, O.R.E., who has retired. He was born in Penang in 1889 and was educated at St. Xavier's and Clare College, Cambridge. He was called to the English Bar in 1915 and was admitted to the local Bar in 1916.

Officials of the Shanghai Bathhouse Employees' Union are attempting to compel the proprietor of a bathhouse in East Seward Road to reinstate a number of employees who were dismissed on the day of the Dragon Boat Festival. The union claims that in dismissing the workers the proprietor violated an order of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

The June number of "The Silver Wolf" is as usual full of bright topics for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. There is also an interesting article written by the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave in appreciation of Mr. C. H. Elson, who left for Home recently, and will represent the Hong Kong Scouts Movement in the "Coming-of-Age Jamboree" at Home.

The "Appreciation" of Mr. Elson will be published in the "China Mail" to-morrow.

The "Appreciation" of Mr. Elson will be published in the "China Mail" to-morrow.

In view of the fact that the order for the muzzling of dogs is still in force, Mr. M. K. Lo, at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, asked whether any case of rabies had been suspected as occurring during 1929.

Mr. Carrie replied that one human case in January and one canine case in June this year had been reported from the Au Tau Police district.

The previous case reported from that district was on December 13, 1927.

Mrs. D. F. Warren, wife of Mr. D. F. Warren, Canadian Immigration Commissioner, was a passenger to-day for Canada by the "Empress of Asia." She has not been in the best of health for some time and it is hoped that the change to her own country will benefit her.

Mrs. Warren will be missed in Kowloon. Both she and her husband were of great help when the Union Church was first started there.

Mrs. Warren had many friends to see her off, and they all wished her a speedy recovery

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HONG KONG HOTEL or by phone C. 2581.

BAG SNATCHING

TIMELY INTERVENTION BY A EUROPEAN

BIRCH FOR BANISHEE

A Chinese named Li Tuk (22), was this morning charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Central Magistracy, on two counts as follows:—

(1) larceny of a handbag from Miss M. Jorge, of No. 2, Saifee-terrace, Kowloon; and

(2) returning from banishment.

He admitted both charges.

Inspector Moss told the Magistrate that Miss Jorge was walking in Queen's-road Central when the accused came up from behind and snatched her handbag. But for the fact that a European saw the larceny and immediately seized the accused he would have got clear away.

After inspecting the accused's banishment warrant, the Magistrate remarked that it was only last year that he was sent away for a period of ten years.

For snatching Miss Jorge's handbag accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour and for returning from banishment, twelve months and 20 strokes of the birch. The prison terms are to run concurrently.

His Worship said that he was sorry he could not order birching twice, or he would have done so.

WATER SCHEMES

(Continued from page 1.)

Collection of Rain-Water

Collecting the rain that we can reasonably expect to fall between now and the end of September is the only true method of saving the situation, unless an outside supply is tapped and the water piped to Hong Kong.

Water from any outside source must be piped which is the only practicable method of transporting water. (By piping I mean pipes, water races, conduits, etc.).

Distillation Plant

As regards the erection of a large distillation plant for augmenting the present supply, the scheme is possible but impracticable and too costly. Small stills for vaporising sea-water are possible and practicable, but the resulting drinking water will cost from 6 cents to 9 cents per gallon.

Estimates

(a) Small Catchment Drains. 1 inch of rainfall = 14,520,000 gallons per square mile.

We are catering for light rains, say 1 inch in 24 hours.

The run off would not be more than 7,260,000 gallons in the 24 hours. This would run off at the rate of 300,000 gallons per hour, and a drain 1'6" wide and 12 inches deep will be able to carry the water.

One eelie can cut 6 feet per day allowing time for him to get to and from his work.

The cost will be 10 cents per foot run or \$528 per mile.

Allow for wooden fluming to carry water across rocky hillocks and other expenses say \$500, the cost per mile will equal \$1,128.

By working a large number of small gangs the drains can be cut at the rate of a mile per day. 10 to 15 miles will probably be the limit on the island.

(b) Tanks for Dwellings.

One 300-gallon tank can be filled by a fall of 1 inch of rain falling on a roof area of 600' square feet on a roof 30' x 20'.

A light galvanized iron tank will cost \$60, and placing and connecting to down pipes \$30.

WEATHER OUTSIDE

Rain Reported Near The Philippines

Captain V. R. Trigg, of the s.s. "Phorus," which arrived here yesterday from Tarakan, states in a report to the Harbour Office:

"Heavy rain near Philippine Islands. Otherwise fine."

The local agents of the "Phorus" are Messrs. Asiatic Petroleum Company, and the vessel arrived here with 5,488 tons of oil fuel in bulk.

Arriving here from the "Minzaph," reports:

"Cloudy weather, strong North-East to North-Westerly winds in Formosa Channel."

The "Minzaph" arrived from Osaka and Shanghai and she has 18 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.

SEA PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES IN EXCESS OF ARRIVALS

As issued by the Harbour Office, the latest figures of the Colony's shipping for the week ended July 6 show a considerable increase of departures over arrivals.

The figures are:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Ocean-going vessels	12,021	13,839
River Steamers	19,791	20,252

Totals	\$1,812	94,091
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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, of Portsmouth, who have nine children, twenty-one grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren, celebrated their diamond wedding.

MONEY AND SHARES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

	T.T. on London	1/11 1/2
Bank, wire	\$1247 1/2	b 1245 sa
Bank, on demand	\$1/11 3/16	
Bank, 30 days' sight	\$131 1/2	b
Bank, 4 months' sight	\$139	b
Credits, 4 months' sight	\$145 1/2	b
Documentary 4 months' sight	\$153 1/2	b
	\$159 1/2	b

	T.T. on Shanghai	\$83
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	Banks	
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	H.K. Bank	\$1247 1/2
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	Chartered Bank	\$131 1/2
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	Mercantile A. & B.	\$139
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	Mercantile C.	\$145 1/2
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	P. & O. Bank	\$153 1/2
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	Bank of East Asia	\$159 1/2
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	Insurances	
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	Canton Insurance	\$630
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	Union Insurance	\$324 1/2
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		\$325/324 1/2
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	North China Insurance	\$160
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	Yangtze Insurance	\$360
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	China Underwriters	\$210
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	China Fire Insurance	\$305
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	H.K. Fire Insurance	\$770
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	Shipping	
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	Douglas	\$27 1/2
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	H.K. Steamboats	\$24 1/2
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	H.K. Tugs & Lighters	\$2.60
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	Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	\$47
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	Indo-Chinas (Def.)	\$70
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	Shells Transport (old)	93/4
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	Shell Transports (new)	
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	Union Waterboats	\$22
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	Mining	
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	Benguet	\$3
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	Kailan Mining Ad.	63/9
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	Langkats (comb.)	T14
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	Langkats (single)	T6
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	Shanghai Explorations	T23 1/2
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	Shanghai Loans	T43 1/2
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	Raubs	\$7
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	Tronoh Mines	21/-
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	Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &	
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	H.K. & K. Wharves	\$124 1/2
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	H.K. & W. Docks	\$35
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	China Providents	T4.35 s 4 1/2
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	Hongkew	T168
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	New Engineers	T6 1/2
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	Shanghai Dock	\$39
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	Cotton Mills	
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	Two Cottons	\$13.85
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	Oriental Cottons	T12 1/2
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	Shanghai Cottons (old)	T76 1/2
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	Shanghai Cottons (new)	T37 1/2
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	Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
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	H.K. & S. Hotels	\$8.65
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Sport Columns

ENGLAND'S NEXT XI

WHITE THE ONLY AMATEUR LEFT IN

THIRD TEST SELECTIONS

London, Yesterday. The selectors (Messrs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, Nigel Haig and J. C. White) have put down twelve names from which will be selected England's XI against South Africa in the Third Test Match, which will begin at Leeds this Saturday (and continue on Monday and Tuesday):—

J. C. White (Somerset) captain, H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), E. Hendren (Middlesex), W. R. Hammond (Gloucester), M. W. Tate (Sussex), M. Leyland (Yorkshire), F. E. Woolley (Kent), H. Larwood (Notts), A. P. Freeman (Kent), E. H. Bowley (Sussex), G. Duckworth (Lancashire), W. Goddard (Gloucester).

J. B. Hobbs (Surrey), who was chosen to play, requested to be allowed to stand down as he did not consider himself fit enough for a Test Match.—Reuter.

Latest Changes

Hobbs could not play in either the First or Second Test, which were drawn. His presence would have solved the problem of an opening partner with Sutcliffe, E. T. Killick, the Varsity Blue, had the honour twice but he has been dropped as have R. W. V. Robins (a former Blue) and J. O'Connor, the Essex professional.

That is to say, White, Sutcliffe, Hendren, Hammond, Tate, Leyland, Larwood and Duckworth have played in the First and Second Tests; Woolley, Freeman, Bowley and Goddard are the latest selections, at least three of whom will play. And it looks as though the wicket will decide whether Freeman or Goddard will accompany the other ten into the field. At any rate, White, the skipper, is the only amateur left in.

Woolley is a fine left-hand batsman, Freeman a slow right-arm bowler, Bowley an all-rounder who will probably go in first with Sutcliffe, and Goddard is a medium-paced bowler who has come to the fore this season for Gloucester.

LOCAL TENNIS

INDIAN R.C. EASILY DEFEATED BY S.C.A.A.

Yesterday, South China Athletic Association, playing at home (King's Park) defeated the Indian Recreation Club in the "A" Division of the Tennis League by six sets to three.

Hong Doubles

Dr. J. H. Montgomery and Prof. L. Forrester defeated R. E. Coxon and H. Gordon (Messrs. Jardine's), 6-3, 6-1, in the Hong doubles at the H.K.C.C.

FRENCH TENNIS TEA

MAY NOT VISIT JAPAN

Singapore, July 4.

According to a Tokyo message to the Nanyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, a local Japanese newspaper, some doubt is expressed in Paris as to whether the five French lawn tennis players—Cochet, Boretta, Brugnon, Bousquet and Landry—will be able to accept the invitation to play in Japan in October.

This report raises the conjecture as to whether it will be possible for them to accept the invitation extended to them by the Malayan Lawn Tennis Association, cabled to them on Saturday, to play exhibition matches here when on their way through from Japan to India.

PING-PONG LEAGUE

Mr. Ng Tai Ping, President of the Hong Kong Ping Pong League, has called a Committee meeting to take place on Friday at 5 o'clock sharp at No. 8, Wei San Terrace (Hok Sze Terrace).

Rules are in course of being printed and will be distributed when ready.

Mr. Ng sails for Canton on Saturday night. The Kwangtung Provincial Government having requested to consult him in connection with ping pong affairs.

RACING

TOTE EXPERIMENT AT NEWMARKET

A GREAT SUCCESS

London, July 3. The totalizator proved a great success on the opening day of the Newmarket meeting, although the figures sometimes appeared too late and there was room for improvement in the paying-out.

Tattersalls and the bookmakers generally retained their usual customers, although the majority of the "silver ring" bookmakers were probably hit.

The total invested on the Newmarket tote was £10,477 4s.—"Singapore Free Press."

COUNTY CRICKET

(Continued from Page 1.)

Kent v. Hants

At Folkestone, Kent took first innings' points from their visitors, Hampshire. Scores:—

Hants 247 runs and 196 runs for 7 wickets.

Kent 477 runs (Woolley, F. E. 117) and Hardinge 150.

Northants v. Lancashire

At Peterborough, Northampton lost to Lancashire (last season's champions) by ten wickets. Scores:—

Northants 130 runs (Macdonald 7 for 40) and 99 runs (Tyladesley, R. 8 for 34).

Lancashire 189 runs (Clark 5 for 50) and 41 runs for no wicket.

Derby v. Worcester

At Ilkeston, Derbyshire beat Worcestershire by eight wickets.

Scores:—

Worcester 73 runs (Slater 5 for 27) and 240 runs.

Derby 218 runs and 99 runs for 2 wickets.

Sutcliffe's Benefit

At Leeds, in the match for the benefit of Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire and England batsman, Yorkshire beat Surrey on the first innings. Scores:—

Surrey 156 runs (Rhodes 5 for 34) and 137 runs for 1 wicket.

Yorkshire 324 runs for 9 wickets, declared.

Somerset v. Sussex

At Bath, Somersetshire lost first innings' points to Sussex. Scores:—

Sussex 343 runs (Hunt 5 for 78) and 214 runs (J. C. White 5 for 71).

Somerset 294 runs (Tate 5 for 99) and 126 runs for 5 wickets.

Warwick v. Essex

At Coventry, Warwickshire lost to Essex by ten wickets.

Scores:—

Warwick 196 runs and 187 runs.

Essex 359 runs (Russell 131 for 71).

Somerset 294 runs (Tate 5 for 99) and 126 runs for 5 wickets.

Wales v. Essex

At Coventry, Warwickshire lost to Essex by ten wickets.

Scores:—

Warwick 196 runs and 187 runs.

Essex 359 runs (Russell 131 for 71).

Notts v. South Africans

At Nottingham, Notts drew with the South Africans, rain interfering with the match.

Scores:—

Notts 476 runs (A. W. Carr 194, Payton 134) and 177 runs for 4 wickets, declared.

South Africans 304 runs (J. A. J. Christie 148) and 191 runs for 6 wickets.—Reuter.

WORLD BOXING TITLE

A CHANCE FOR PHIL SCOTT

London, July 3. Phil Scott, the British heavyweight champion, is to have a chance to secure the world's heavyweight boxing championship.

A contest has been arranged with Max Schmeling, the German heavyweight, who so decisively defeated Paolino Uzcudun in New York last Thursday in the first of a series of contests to select a successor to Gene Tunney.

Scott and Schmeling will meet in New York in August.—"Singapore Free Press."

AFTER POLO GAME

TRAGIC END OF PEER'S BROTHER

HON. AUBREY HASTINGS

The Hon. Aubrey Hastings, brother of the Earl of Huntingdon, collapsed and died after playing polo at Cirencester in mail week.

Mr. Hastings had been watching the final stage of the Phillips Cup competition on the ground of Cirencester Polo Club, and afterwards himself took part in a friendly game.

At the close of his game he rested in a chair for a minute or two, talking to his wife and daughters. When he rose with the intention of proceeding to the pavilion he immediately expired. He had been suffering from blood pressure for some time, and it is thought that the exertion of the game on a hot afternoon was too much for him.

Mr. Hastings, who was born in 1878, was a well-known racehorse trainer. Three horses trained by him have won the Grand National, and one, Asetics Silver, the winner in 1906, was also ridden by him. His other two winners were Ally Sloper in 1916 and Master Robert in 1924. In addition, he won the substitute for the Grand National which was run at Gatwick in 1917 with Ballymara.

Mr. Hastings also had charge of Holdcraft when it established a record by covering two miles of the January Handicap Chase at Hurst Park in January, 1922, in 3 min. 53.5 sec.

Mr. Hastings' outstanding successes at steeplechasing, hunting, and polo were achieved in spite of the handicap of having the full sight of only one eye. Even in his middle age he was accounted one of the best polo players at Hurlingham and Ranleigh.

N.S.C. VENTURES

EFFORTS TO STAGE WORLD'S TITLE BOUT

JOYFUL MARCHING HYMNS PLAYED

London, June 24.

Traffic was diverted from the main thoroughfares of the city this morning on the occasion of the funeral of General Booth, who remains, after yesterday's memorial service at Albert Hall, all night at the headquarters of the Salvation Army at Queen Victoria-street.

A huge procession, representing all the activities of the Army, with numerous bands and banners, marched five miles behind the coffin to the place of interment at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington.

Negotiations have begun with a view to bringing America's best bantam-weight here to box the British champion for the major title. It would be a great thing to have the match here; better still, if Mickey Walker could be induced to come again and risk his world's middle-weight championship, this time against Len Harvey. To bring about this contest would be more difficult than the other. For one thing, it is not certain that Walker, who is now boxing among the "cruisers," would undertake again to make the middle-weight limit.

DIRT-TRACK RACING

EASY AMERICAN VICTORY

London, July 3.

An interesting triangular dirt-track (motor-cycle) racing match was staged at West Ham to-day, when Australians, Englishmen and Americans were opposed.

The final resulted in an easy victory for the American, Elder, Arthur (Australia) being second, and Creek (England) third.—"Singapore Free Press."

TO-DAY'S RADIO

BROADCAST BY Z. B. W.

ON 350 METRES

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcast Station Z.B.W. on 350 metres.

5.30-6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese Music.

7.45 p.m.—Evening Weather Report.

8 p.m.—Evening Programme (Columbia and Regal records supplied through the courtesy of Anderson Music Co., Ltd.).

10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

THE CHINA MAIL,

OPIUM HAUL

\$1,000,000 WORTH FROM HONG KONG

CHINESE LADY INVOLVED

San Francisco, Yesterday.

Three thousand tins of opium valued at \$1,000,000 were found by Customs officers to-day when they broke open trunks and suitcases belonging to the wife of the Chinese Vice-Consul here. The lady is said to have no diplomatic standing.

The trunks were seized on the strength of a report from United States Secret Service agents abroad that they contained opium. The official, his wife, and her lawyer vigorously protested against breaking the seals of the trunks.

Also Silk and Lace

It is stated the Customs men

also discovered many pieces of expensive silk and fine lace, upon which duty had not been paid. The lady professed ignorance of the contents of the luggage, and said they were the property of friends in China who influenced her to use her diplomatic privileges to bring them to America as presents for their friends.

She refused to reveal the names of the intended recipients of the presents, on the ground that the senders of them, or their friends, would kill her.

The opium is of the best Macao brand, and is believed to have arrived on the "Tenyo Maru" from Hong Kong.—Reuter.

BOOTH'S FUNERAL

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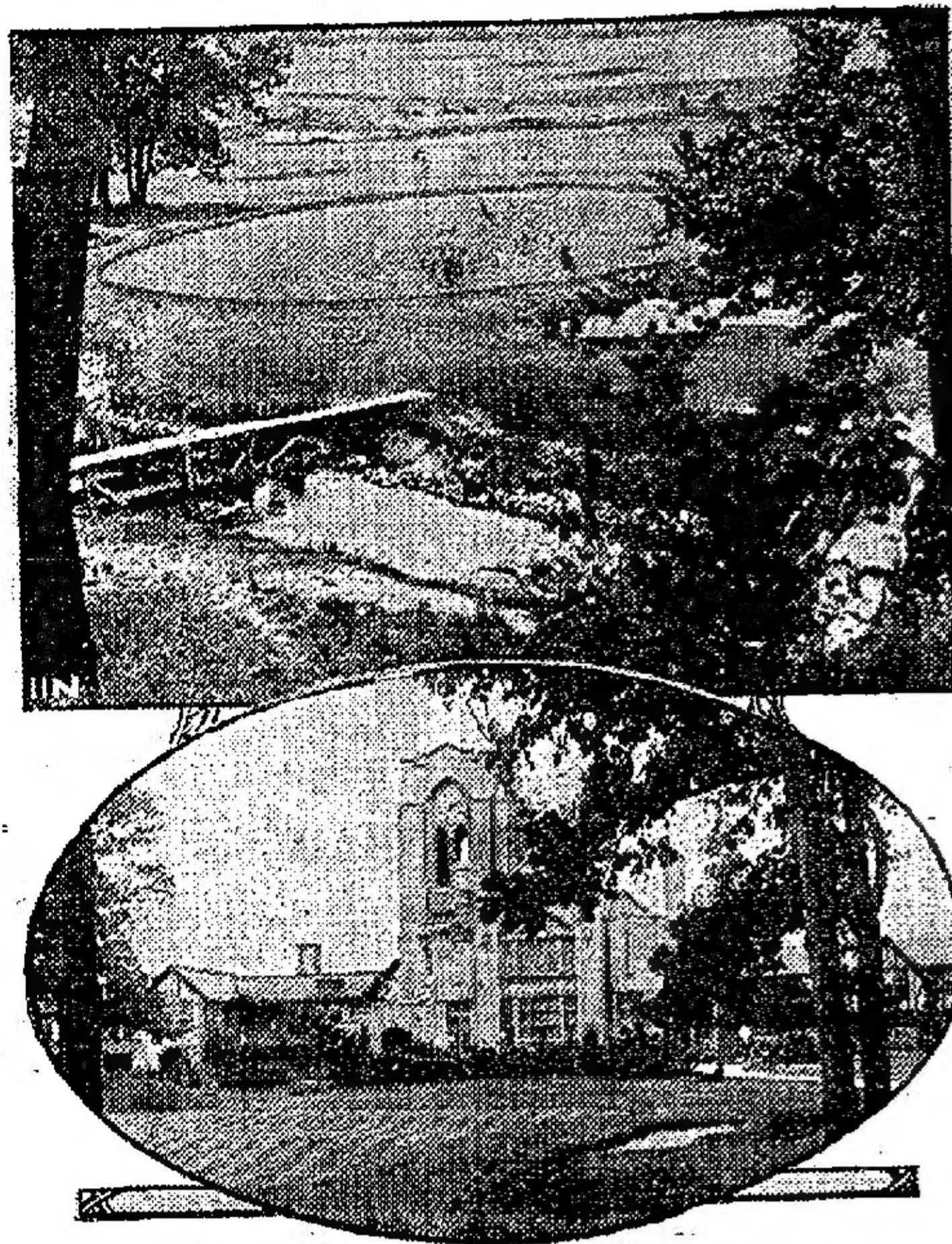
who is now boxing among the "cruisers,"

would undertake again to make the

<p

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES.

Where Golfers Make or Break



The tough tricky course at Olympia Fields, Chicago, where the National Open Golf championship was held in 1928 has been this year the scene of the qualifying round. At the top is shown the 16th green just beyond the bridge which is a tough par three of only 114 yards and below is the eighteenth green beside the clubhouse where the Jones, Hagens, Farrels and Smiths knew their fate when they turned in their card. The big event was held on the Wing Foot course of the New York Athletic Club near New York.

Three Sides to This Story



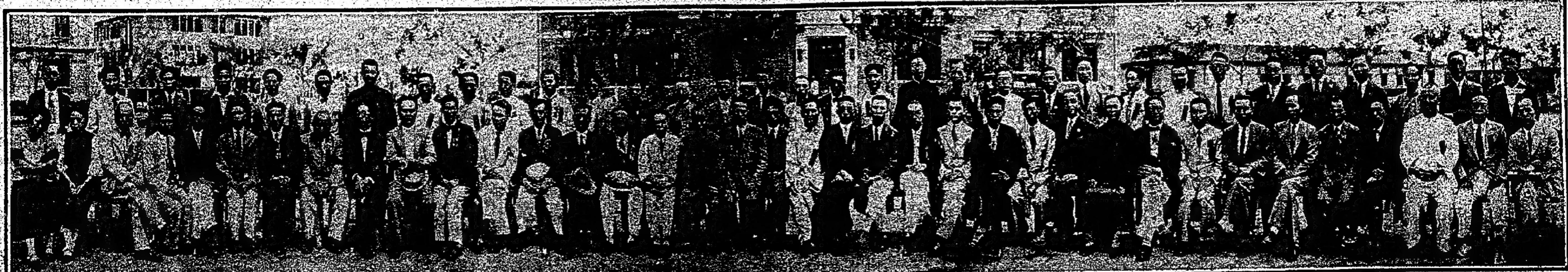
Interest in the action of the Federal Reserve Board in its efforts to suppress speculation in Wall Street is bringing to light a three-cornered fight between Senator Glass of Virginia, upper left; Senator Couzens of Michigan, upper right, and William C. Durant, below. Durant, tremendously interested in Wall Street financially, protests against the action of the Reserve Board in tightening the credit situation to curb speculation, while Glass and Couzens believe the Board are right in taking whatever action they see fit and should not be bound by the selfish reasons of financiers and gamblers.

Endurance Record



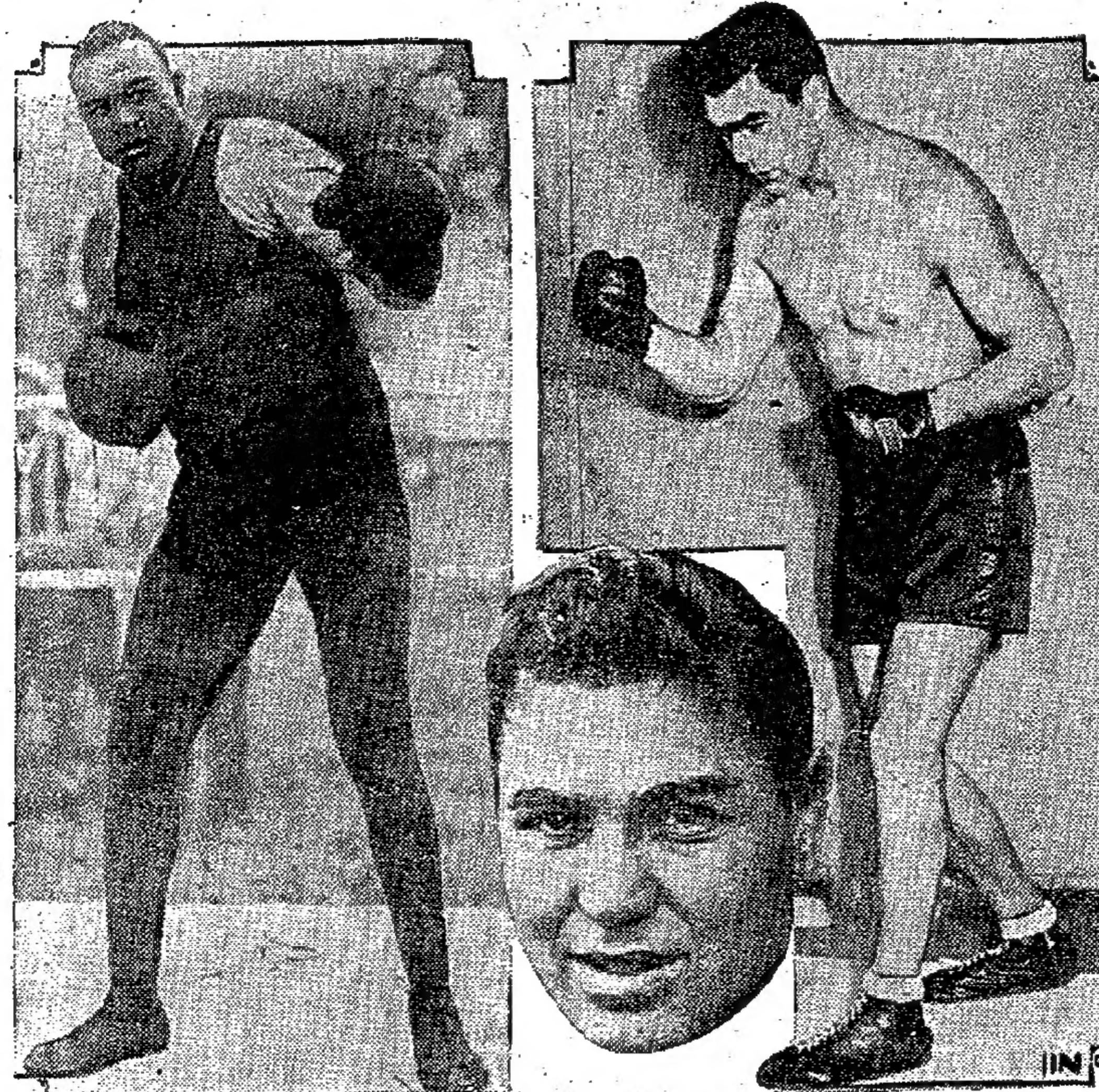
Lieut. Herbert J. Fahy, chief test pilot of the Lockheed Aircraft Co. of Los Angeles, is holder of a new official record for solo non-refueling endurance flights. He landed at Metropolitan Airport, Los Angeles, after being in the air for 36 hours, 56 minutes and 36 seconds.

To Promote the Education of Chinese Abroad



A large number of returned Chinese residents from abroad and their representatives attended the Educational Conference held recently at China University at Chenzu. Members of the Chinese Emigrant Committee of the Central Kuomintang headquarters were also in attendance to discuss affairs relating to the education of Chinese residents and emigrants now abroad.—Note the two ladies at extreme left.—(C. H. Wong).

Jack Returning to Ring



Jack Dempsey's return to the ring is assuming serious proportions. The former heavyweight champion made a proposition to the interests in control of Agua Caliente at Tijuana, Mexico, in which he demanded a half million dollars to fight either Schmeling, right, or Godfrey, left, in January, 1930. Gen. Normile, the man who handled Dempsey in the first Tunney fight, is handling Dempsey's negotiations, but refused to discuss terms or disclose any of the preliminary steps that have been taken. Dempsey prefers Schmeling for his slam-bang style, but will fight Uzudan, Sharkey or Godfrey.

"Barbaric" Hair Styles



Left above, Lillian Bond, London debutante, in fantastic wig she wore at costume ball to suggest Zulu style. Below, right, American girl, representative of thousands who don't mind suffering for hours getting a permanent wave, while they criticize painful methods employed for beautification current among savage tribes. Below, two African belles in coiffures which Anglo-Saxons consider grotesque. But—are they so different from those of their civilized sisters across the sea?

WOMEN OF SAVAGE TRIBE APT TO ACCUSE MODERN GIRL OF SAME THING

The modern woman is wont to refer to the style of hair-dressing of the savage tribes as "barbarous." Is this really so? What is there about current styles of hair-dressing which entitles it to be called "civilized?"

Interest in feminine hair dressing goes back to the Bible, where some pertinent remarks are made about it. Since the dawning of our civilization all women have been willing to undergo much discomfort so that their tresses might attract. Certain African tribes bind the skulls of female infants with tough cord, thus elongating the skull, and, in later years, drawing attention to the hair.

In similar vein, but less painlessly, Miss America will sit rigid in a chair for hours while the beauty specialist ties up her tresses in metal gadgets to achieve an effect in the matter of waves

similar to that of the well-known Atlantic Ocean.

Superstitions relating to the cutting and dressing of the hair are cherished by nearly all savage tribes. Tradition prescribes that all Japanese Geisha girls—lived dancers and entertainers—tache the utmost importance to the ceremonies attendant upon hair cutting.

And American women? Prominent barbers report that they are such enthusiastic requesters of tonsorial parades that the poor men hardly have a look in any more. That a woman now days will spend a whole sunny day indoors getting beautiful via the hair route instead of getting the benefit of the fresh air and sunshine outside, which will do more for her beauty than any expensive artificial aid.

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SECTION VI. Residences.

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SECTION VII. Ladies' Residences—General.

□

SECTION VIII. Kowloon Ladies' Residences

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ESTABLISHED 1846

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1929.



LONDON SERVICE

"IDOMENUS" 23rd July. M. H. C. Casablanca, L'don, R'dam & H'burg.
"PATROCLUS" 7th Aug. M'les. L'don, N'ham & Glasgow.
"ACHILLES" 20th Aug. M'les. London Rotterdam & H'burg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"AUTOLYCUS" 26th July. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"AGAPENOR" 26th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
"TALITHYBIS" 11th July. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"IXION" 1st Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"ADRASTUS" 5th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"PRIMUS" 2nd Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

INWARD SERVICE.

"PHENIX" Due 12th July. For S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"PHILADELPHIA" Due 16th July. For S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"ORISSES" Due 16th July. For S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

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The above rates include toll due to the receiving stations.

INWARD MAIIS.

From WEDNESDAY, JULY 10. Per
Shanghai and Swatow Szechuen
THURSDAY, JULY 11.
Shanghai and Amoy Yingchow

FRIDAY, JULY 12. Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia;
London, 20th June Hakone Maru

SATURDAY, JULY 13. U.S.A. (San Francisco, 14th June), Honolu, Japan and Shanghai President Johnson

SUNDAY, JULY 14. Europe via Nagapatam (Letters & Papers, London, 13th June) Benalder

OUTWARD MAIIS.

From WEDNESDAY, JULY 10. Per
Sam Shui and Wuchow Tai Hing 4.30 p.m.
Amoy and Japan Kutsang 5 p.m.

Japan, Canada, U.S.A., "C. & S." America and "Europe" via Victoria, B.C. Talthybius (Due Victoria, B.C., 6th Aug.)

Parcels July 10, 5 p.m.
Registration July 11, 9.45 a.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 11. Hoilow, Pakhoi and Haiphong Menado Maru 8.30 a.m.
Sandakan Mausang 1.30 p.m.
Swatow Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Amoy Chenan 2.30 p.m.
Foothow Kutsang 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 12. Hoilow, Pakhoi and Haiphong Tean 9.30 a.m.
Amoy Tjimanoch 10.30 a.m.

Manila and parcels for Germany via Hamburg Saarland 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foothow Haiyang 1 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles Hakone Maru (Due Marseilles, 12th Aug.)

K.P.O. Registration July 12, 4.30 p.m. Registration July 18, 8.45 a.m.
Letters July 13, 9 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 13. Manila President Johnson 5 p.m.
Amoy Anking 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 14. Swatow, Amoy and Formosa Hozan Maru 9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow Kwangchow 9 a.m.

Superscribed correspondence only.

MORE DISCUSSION ON
REPARATIONS

IMPORTANT POINT BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND FRANCE'S ATTITUDE COMING CONFERENCE

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. Philip Snowden (Chancellor of the Exchequer) said the loss to Great Britain in consequence of the departure from the Spa per centages in the Owen Young report was approximately, £2,400,000 per year, the capitalised value of which is £37,500,000.

This country was, however, no-wise committed to the acceptance of the recommendations of the Young Committee which would be discussed at the forthcoming International Conference.

Col. Wedgwood asked what steps had been taken to indicate to the French Government that if the capital sum due to America for stores sold to France after the war becomes due owing to France's failure to ratify the American debt agreement, Great Britain will require a similar payment.

Mr. Snowden replied that Mr. Churchill, last May, sent to the French Minister of Finance a reminder that the principle of pari passu payments to Great Britain still holds good. The Government were watching with very considerable interest the discussions now proceeding in Paris thereon, and if the circumstances contemplated in the question should arise the Government would certainly insist on the conditions laid down by Mr. Churchill.

International Conference
Paris, Yesterday. The French reply has been forwarded to the British Foreign Office and agrees to August 5 for the holding of an International Conference with regard to reparations but suggests Switzerland as the venue.—Reuter.

ON THE RHINE

NO MANOEUVRES BY THE BRITISH TROOPS

LABOUR'S POLICY

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. Tom Shaw (Secretary of the State for War) said that no manoeuvres or inter-brigade operations would be carried out this year by the British Army on the Rhine (Ministerial cheers).

The Government would not willingly cause inconvenience or annoyance to the civilian population.

Mr. Shaw added that the cost of the British Army on the Rhine for the year ending March 31, 1930, would be £1,278,900.—Reuter.

THE KING

CARRYING OUT NORMAL ROUTINE WORK

London, Yesterday. It is officially stated at Buckingham Palace that there is nothing to report with regard to the King's condition.

His Majesty rose at his usual hour to-day and carried out his normal routine of work in the morning.—Reuter.

Mr. G. L. Ham, President of the George Town Municipal Council, arrived from England by the "Patroclus."

YEN WILL REMAIN
BUT ONLY FOR NEXT THREE
MONTHS?

CHIANG'S PLANS CHANGED

Peking, Yesterday. A conference, in which Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Hsueh-liang, Yen Hsi-shan, and Mr. Ma Fu-cheng (Feng Yu-hsiang's representative) took part, was held yesterday at the Hotel de Pekin.

At this conference it was decided to issue a proclamation to explain the present political situation in North China and to convey the sincere hope of the leaders of the Central Government that Yen Hsi-shan will remain in office in the present difficult period.

Feng's Position

As regards Feng Yu-hsiang, the Central Government having cancelled the warrant for his arrest, will tacitly regard him as one of the important personages of the Central Government and best efforts are being made for his personal safety, although he will no longer be recognised as Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang.

General Yen Hsi-shan has been assigned to the rehabilitation work in the four provinces, Shansi, Shensi, Honan and Kansu.

Re-organisation and disbandment of the 2nd and 3rd Army Groups (the Kuomintang and Yen's army) and the Army in Manchuria under Chang Hsueh-liang will be proceeded

Degrees

Temperature, 10 a.m., to-day 83
Temperature, 4 p.m., yesterday 90
Humidity, 10 a.m., to-day 90
Humidity, 4 p.m., yesterday 64

ed with in accordance with the resolution passed by the Military Disbandment and Re-organisation Conference held at Nanking some time ago.

Final Submission

It is inferred from the above that Yen Hsi-shan's final submission to Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan cabled to the National Government requesting the release of the Gold Embargo, will be removed as soon as the necessary preparations can be completed. Regarding the Gold Embargo policy, close observers interpret the "necessary preparations" as including the trimming of the present Budget and the drawing up of next year's—so that "preparations" are not likely to be completed till 1931.—Reuter.

Thanks The Government

Shanghai, To-day. As the outcome of his agreement with Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan cabled to the National Government expressing his decision to remain in office. He expressed great gratitude to the Government for its earnest advice to him not to leave China, but he was much actuated by the feeling that he might be accused of being unfaithful to Feng Yu-hsiang because he is remaining at home.

However, he is not unmindful (he stated) of the fact that if he went and consequently gave up all the duties which the Government had entrusted to him, he feared that he would not be loyal to the nation and to the Kuomintang.

So, after careful consideration, he has decided to carry on in the hope that in a period of three months, he would complete the work of military disbandment and re-organisation in the North-west, after which it is his intention to be completed till 1931.—Reuter.

Chiang's Movements

Peking, Yesterday. Chiang Kai-shek will probably be returning to Nanking to-morrow, although it is expected that he will not go before he has conversed with Dr. C. T. Wang (the Foreign Minister), whom Chiang Kai-shek summoned from Nanking to assist in the conference.

Chiang's preparations before his departure, with a wealth of mutual entertaining among the leaders now here, indicate that the more important discussions on domestic affairs have ended.

It is understood that in addition to bringing influence to bear on his friend Feng Yu-hsiang, Dr. Wang will discuss Sino-Japanese and Sino-Russian issues with Chiang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria.—Reuter.

Last Minute Change

Peking, To-day. Chiang Kai-shek will probably not leave for Nanking to-day as previously reported, as he and the other two leaders, Yen Hsi-shan and Chang Hsueh-liang, will hold another conference at the Western Hills. It is believed that after the conference Chiang will wait for the arrival of Dr. Wang, who is on his way North on a mission not yet made known to the Press.

Chiang will probably make a journey to Hankow within this week before returning to Nanking.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

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—as a timid Russian peasant dragged into the whirlpool of revolt against his will, runs into the spy network, and comes through in a crisis with an act of the greatest sacrifice!

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AT THE
WORLD

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Chinese Picture, "MATHEMATICS OF FATE," Part 2.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN WHO PLAYED WITH FATE! TWO MEN LOVED HER. ONLY ONE COULD HAVE HER. SO THEY DECLARED THAT ONE MUST DIE. A THRILLING CLIMAX OF A DUEL AT DAWN!

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